

Secretary Rusk on the Present Era of Agricultural Depression.

Secretary of Agriculture Rusk has issued the following statement on the present agricultural depression and the possible remedies therefor:

It would be a work of supererogation at this time to undertake to prove the existence of a "crisis" in the farm situation. This is a universally admitted. Representative farmers and farmers' associations are constantly calling my attention to their dire straits and begging for some measure of relief. The situation warrants all the attention which our wisest minds can devote to it. What is to be done? Such is the question which is being asked by the farming man. Too many of those who are giving the matter consideration look at it from only one point of view. One attributes the difficulty to the farmer, another to the banker, most people seem to regard two or three causes at most as entirely responsible for the present situation. It is a very common mistake. The fact, however, explains to a certain extent why that some of the remedies proposed are so faulty. It is the impression that a result as objectionable as is the present situation can be brought about in a way apt to lead to extravagance in devising remedial agencies, and we must beware of the danger of overdoing the remedy in the case. It is only by a very careful diagnosis of the case, that we can possibly attain to

THE VALUE OF INFORMATION.

It remains for him to avail himself of the information thus supplied as his chief protection against the loss of his property in certain products, but against possible overreaching on the part of purchasers. The farmer who has no information at all, who attempts to abridge the sources of his information, is sure to be deceived and to lose the fullest knowledge of the facts. He must carefully study the character and the quality of the products he produces, and their utility, and always bear in mind that whether prices are high or low, it is always the best quality of goods that will bring the highest and the most readily sold. Many of our farmers are ignorant of the value of their products, the owners of more land than they can properly care for in view of the comparatively small amount of land they can cultivate, and in view of the fact that but a small portion of mankind, comparatively, can profitably consume the products of the land. The farmer will limit his efforts to that which he can produce in the most profitable manner. Attention must be given, especially on our Western farms, to the raising by the farmer, for his own use, of the various products that are utilized by himself and his household, as far as soil and climate will permit.

It has been said that there are various causes briefly. I do not deem it necessary to dwell upon them, but I will state briefly the main facts, that for them the remedy is feasible, and it depends upon the farmer's willingness to accept of the remedy, to relieve them of this responsibility, but I am confident that, should the farmer be willing to make the effort, there exists to-day in many States valuable instrumentalities capable of relieving him of this responsibility, and to-day, in this country, no farmer need be without all the aid that his knowledge and

TRANSPORTATION.

The question of transportation is one of profound interest to the American farmer. It is the life-line of the farm and the nearest railroad station. It is the main artery of the country, the loss in time and labor, in depreciation and wear and tear of horses and conveyances, and the expense of hauling to the nearest point of country roads before arriving at the station, are all factors in the question of freight rates, a difficult one to settle satisfactorily to all parties. The farmer is not alone in his complaint, many other classes of people are still faced with the same problem. The roads are torn and complicated by the condition of our weather, and the roads are old and are built at a time and under conditions that greatly enhance their cost. Competition is not the only factor. In such instances, present comparisons of inequality which are made, are not fair. In the farmer's hand it must not be forgotten that many roads are overtaxing their constitutions. They are carrying a load of too much capital and bonded debt, a portion of which is paid for by the farmer. The roads fail to pay any dividends at all, while the total profits of the railroads are enormous. The farmer is being comparatively small dividend upon the actual cost of construction. The plant is old and inefficient. It pollutes the grievous wrong of attempting to secure a profit upon decisions made in the grip of the past. The important modifications in the Interstate Commerce Commission are being made. It is time to judge properly of its effects and to suggest judicious amendments. The farmer is the one who is the

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SERIOUS WHEAT. Growing a surplus of wheat, that exports of the grain from Russia and India, regulates the price of wheat in the United States. The United States is a corn field, for which a comparatively insignificant foreign demand exists, must be able to produce a surplus of wheat, and to export it in large quantities. The foreign market for wheat is so small, that the United States is so much hampered by the oppressive regulations regarding slaughter at point of landing, that the influence on the price of his product, while it is small, is not so great as that of the continental countries in regard to American pork has reduced the exports of wheat to the United States to a small amount annually. Under such circumstances there is no wonder that the United States is so much besieged by American farmers to turn their attention to other crops in the line of such products as are in demand in the United States, and that in this they would meet an even more profitable market than in the United States. The United States is now confronted with, in the raising of cereals and live-stock, olive-oil, and other products, which are in demand in the United States, and to assure the production of his crops and the production of a larger proportion of the articles which we

ment of Agriculture into the resources of the country, and the improvement of their soils and climate, and the application, in general, of scientific principles, is a measure doubly sure, provided always that the farmer is protected by the principle of reciprocity to the development of new industries, and that the farmer is not exposed to our agriculture of the protection so henceforth to be applied to the manufacturing industries. In the days when the farmers were prosperous, when good crops were raised, and the value of agricultural land went up accordingly, the principle of protection urged on behalf of the manufacturers, who, burdened then with a heavy tax, were threatened with ruin by the civil war, were threatened with ruin by the competition of foreign goods. Now, in the face of the severe competition, to which to-day confront the manufacturers, the farmers are asked to surrender, and, in the long run, self-interest, demand that the farmer be protected. The farmer has a strong motive for all that he may be able to do to protect himself, and his family, and his sugar and molasses, all animal products, cotton, silk, flax and other fibers, all our products, and our manufactures, and our wine, and our vegetables and wines, but many of our products are not produced in America, and we must be protected on American soil in competition with the labor of European nations. The industry abroad has been helped by liberal tariff laws, and we are now being asked to protect that the prices per pound of the

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cheaply produced. As a result, as our vast array of agricultural products the question of foreign markets is and should be. The Government has been unable to find a market for this surplus, but it unfortunately has not been able to find the right combinations such as I have referred to before, where they serve as usual checks upon the export of surplus commodities, thus opening our home markets. Unfortunately, the restrictions do exist, and especially in the case of the export of agricultural products. Evidence is not wanting that the Government is not doing enough for livestock, and but for the oppressive restrictions imposed by the British Government, the export of our livestock would have the existence of contagious diseases. The export of American cattle, there is little doubt, would be profitable. The Government would find there a profitable market, and the export of our home markets, especially for our pork products, especially by the large charges placed upon them by certain countries. The Government has been making a serious decrease during the past six years in our exports of bacon and hams, for example. The Government has been selling at an average about 75.00 or 80.00 pounds, they had in 1883 to less than 60.00 pounds, and until 1893 they had about 42.00 pounds.

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and more efficient remedies than those which have been tried, and which, in fact, to relieve it. I have merely tried to point out some of the causes and to point out such remedies as a long and skeptical consideration of the subject has suggested. I have done so with sympathy with the hard working, honest men who are suffering, and I have suggested to my mind such necessary and feasible remedies as I thought of. My personal sympathies are with the farmers, and they must be taken into account in any suggestion. No possible relief can come to them from the outside, and the only relief is in the country, no permanent remedy being possible until the farmers themselves are rather the outcome of resentment than of a desire to improve their condition. The farmers stand firm as the everlasting hills, and in demanding what is right and resistance is inevitable. It is not the farmers as citizens by any other class or community, but as farmers, that they demand recognition to secure your own rights, you are not to infringe upon the rights of others. It is not the farmers as a class, but as one class of citizens but what is sure to injure the rights of others, and it is not to injure the hand that shaped it. On the other hand, the farmer is the one of our citizens that the present conditions demand consideration and relief. For the time being it is paragonical that all other interest must be prepared to give aside in favor of measures looking to the relief of agriculturists.

J. M. RUSSELL

The Labor in Tariff-Protected Factories and on Farms.

1890, after 4 years of revenue tariffs on country employed in manufacturing the following hands, namely:

above 15 years old	1,040,349
below 15 years old	270,987

I call the attention of my readers to the most significant fact that in factory labor under a revenue tariff no—whether male or female, according to the official statistics—were now below the age of 15 years. Now turn to the year 1880, after 20 years of blessed protection, which, it is said, made this Nation happy:

those who were employed in manufacturing above 15 years	2,095,735
below 15 years	551,539

men by persons above the age of 16 years, who naturally would get no wages? Again, by employing 9 women the factories are only paying cheap labor. One who earthily lives on 80, 90 and even 100 rubles, on woollen goods, or 40, 50, and even 70 per cent. on cotton goods, if he were to employ the same class of labor, which, when it is employed in the home, we sneer down as pauper labor? Is not this protective tariff proved as a failure? Introducing the 10 per cent. duty on goods valued at 112. We have it on standard record that no children below 16 years old were employed in factories in 1861, and anybody who chooses consult the census returns of 1880 and find that fact in the compendium, page 930.

the females which, as every American understands, is colored labor by whom who for the last 250 years have as it were, to the manor born, and after all, are mostly employed in growing cotton, which compares to the labor in the walled factories as sheep compares to oatmeal cakes. Now, we find that the farmers who live in the West and Southwest and produce breadstuffs, cattle and dairy products only employed in 1880 57,196 slaves as laborers on their farms. All thanks to the farmer. He does not look cheap female labor. He does not have children of tender age in the element. He pays full and manly wages. He pays white men by

is an edifying exhibit, is it not, to find an industry that employs as many women and children as this? Of course, the reason is simple: labor is sought for and gotten. The Senator, as I said, decried the inadequacy of the tariff on these goods and wants the duty on them to be removed. He means the people in general, and the farmer in particular, who use most of these goods, shall pay a higher price for it. Now, my worthy friends—men you, tax-ridden farmers—what I suppose is actually the duty on these goods under the present tariff? To enlighten you.

But I find by the Government record that the duty on worsted goods, partially worsted or wholly made worsted, was 82.18 per cent, and 60.15 per cent on the duty on woolen goods. But with these facts before that duty should actually be decided by a Senator of the United States? You farmers, who have seen a change in the price of your wheat from four years from \$1.10 in average Chicago to cents per bushel in Chicago? It may be, even 65 cents this year is actually—actually to pay more than 82 per cent, and than 68 per cent, tax respectively on different kinds of worsted goods. Our cold climate in winter makes necessity. Can assurance, nay, brazen assurance, when your wheat and corn go down in price, because you have to compete with the truly pauper labor of India, China, Turkey and Egypt, you must bear and bear it. But when it comes for you to buy a necessary woollen garment in winter, then 82 per cent. tax is

ON THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The Republicans in both houses thus acting are cumulating reasons for the overwhelming defeat of their party in the Congressional elections to be held this fall. Mr. Speaker Reed is wielding the gavel of the National House for the last time. Such a departure from the Republican form of party in 1874 will inflame it again. There is little doubt that the Democratic majority in the next House will not be less than fifty. The party that promotes the corrupters of elections, that to gain voters ignores the claims of Democratic Territory while admitting new States with bizarre or dangerous constitutions, that that party that has been the bane of the parliamentary construction which has obtained unbroken for a hundred years, that mocks the demand for reduced taxation with vicious tariff legislation proposing a net increase in levies, that proposes extravagant appropriations, that prostitutes the civil service to partisan ends, that while decriing socialism, trusts and monopolies, distorts the truth from the public whether the pension-hunting, the subsidy-demanding, the tariff-asking class—this party, degenerate, extravagant, corrupt, is doomed to defeat.—Chicago Times.

—The municipal elections are "local issues," but, as a whole throughout the country, they show the political undercurrent. The country is solidly Democratic in its vote. Thirty-four per cent of the Republicans is gains among the farmers, and with the McKinley bill as an issue their prospects are gloomy.—N. Y. Star.

—The statisticians have figured it out that the new wool tariff will add from twelve and a-half to thirty-three cents a yard to the price of carpets. But the tariff of McKinley says the Republicans that poor men do not need carpets as much as the wool raisers and carpet weavers need protection.—Chicago

—“The people at large little know,” says Senator Ingalls, in an interview published in a New York paper, “what a tremendous undercurrent of thought is moving with irresistible force throughout the whole length and breadth of the West.” The Senator is right. The current of thought he refers to is moving with irresistible force, and it is moving against Idealism. When it has moved a little further the baneful bluster of the Kansas Senator will have been silenced. Let the undercurrent of thought move, and move quickly as well as irresistibly.—Chicago Mail.

Dana's Attack on Mr. Cleveland.

The last public man the New York Herald attacked by its rude taunts, scurriles and coarse jests was Mr. Cleveland. The paper has made a specialty of denouncing, ridiculing and blackguarding the ex-President for about seven years, and it seems to have reached a point at which the object of all that abuse is to excite attention to the attacks. The bounding up of Cleveland, a man used to take and give sturdy blows, was bad enough after he retired from the Presidency to the privacy of his home in upper New York and his law office; but when it is remembered that the Herald has been striking his scurrilous blows at the wife, the work becomes simply infamous—an indecency—an outrage—which not alone Mr. Cleveland, but every gallant man, every gentleman in

the whole world will resent, if the source from which the outrage proceeds is worth the notice of good men. In the South or West the Sun would have to mend its manners or take the consequences—personally—of its odious, illegitimate proceedings.—Chattanooga Times.

The most notable blind man now living is John B. Herreshoff. He lives at Bristol, R. I., and he is at the head of one of the largest ship-building firms in the United States. He has been blind since his fifteenth year, but he has designed and superintended the

This incident, one of many which might be quoted, only goes to show what sort of a man is John B. Herreshoff, the ship-builder. Not since he was a boy has he been able to forget the sight of the ships and schooners which plow the blue waters in sight of which he was born, but he carries a perfect picture of each and every one of them in his memory, and it is this gallery of ships which has made him a familiar one to ship-owners in all parts of the world. So thoroughly has he trained his mental faculties to bear upon the life work that when a description of a ship is given him he can at once picture it at once point out its merits and defects, while so fine and true is his sense of feeling that by merely running his fingers over the lines of a design he can gain as accurate an idea of its merits and defects as if he had Herreshoff is more than a skillful designer of swift and beautiful sailing vessels and steam yachts. He is also a

TO PREVENT BURKING.
**Professors of Anatomy Make a Frank Ap-
 peal to Congress.**

The bill which was reported from the Senate District committee a few days ago, providing for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District was accompanied by a report which incor-

son), the bodies used for dissection have been surreptitiously obtained, and as well as at the risk of life and limb as well as liberty. The police and judicial authorities are fully cognizant of this method—the former often visit our dissecting rooms at their pleasure—and could, if they chose, arrest every one of us.

But the authorities are familiar with the necessity for dissection, and they know that our methods of obtaining bodies are the same as have prevailed in other cities, all over the world, until the legislation rendered a legitimate

ing manner."—Washington Star.

It is now believed that the mammoth abounded to as great an extent on the east as on the west coast of the arctic sea. In fact, mammoths have already been discovered in Alaska, and it is now believed that a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of procuring their ivory tusks, which are now of great value, and which will undoubtedly increase to a still more valuable price when the elephant is being exterminated.

About a thousand years Northern America has exported a large amount of ivory to Russia. And at present it is estimated that not less than a hundred tons of tusks are found every twelve months, and shipped to the Czar's court.

An old bachelor worth \$100,000, and for his shrewdness and selfishness, and lately at Newton, Conn. When told that he must die he expressed a wish that he might swallow every dollar he had amassed and leave none of it to others to squander.

Put a dozen common marbles on the
famous preserves bottle, and vo-

Fairy Cookies: Two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of butter, three eggs, one level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of water, and flour enough to roll out. Bake in a quick oven.

When ready to starch the fin-
ishes, the starch should be as hot as
one can bear, the articles which
are stiffest, dropped in first, and
then the softer. The clothes should be
shaken out, until free from
scales, and securely fasten on the
line, so that the selva edges will be
—The Home.

plenty of help for the heavy
—The fashion many women have
being all the extra work of house-
keeping in addition to the ordinary
—of the family, which are quite
rough for them, is the poorest kind of
economy; and overwork at this season
—of the year, when the system is natural-
ly taxed, is especially hazardous.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

Evening Jackets for House-Wear and Other Pleasing Novelties.

Very becoming to a thin arm is the one made with a succession of slanting cuffs, on which bands of ribbon are fastened so as to form a point on the upper arm. This sleeve ends in a frill.

For prettiness of indoor jacket, becoming to a brunette is made of satin, with a fleu drapery of black velvet drawn from the shoulders to just in front of the waist, and draped from the shoulders at the back, knotted or tied in loops at the waist. The satin under-sleeve is covered by an accordion-plated over-sleeve of black net, short in front but increasing in length toward the back.

For evening bodices of black lace on a lining of red, brown, bright copper or lilac will be worn during the autumn and early winter, as the lining makes

it is finished off in long loops in preference to the more commonplace arrangement of loops and shes, by the way, though exhibited very fabric, are usually of the tulle or lace style. The style of the moire. True satin and broadcloth were in favor, but with the present most straight lines softer sashes better.

It has been dubbed the Louisiana sash is very long, very wide, elegant and very expensive. I have seen the foot of the one. Therefore if the sash is tall it must be fully five yards long.—Star.

Buenos Ayres an office, box for nights costs \$7,000. Cool for day—place is from \$35 to \$45 per day. You go to the circus for \$8.50, Shoes worth from \$10 to \$12. To be buried costs thousands. The cheapest coffin in town is to have your boots and feet at 5 cents a shingle.